BY CARTER & SHANNON:

PAULDING, MISSISSIPPI, NOVEMBER 1, 1861,

VOLUME XXV. NO. 3.

PROFESSIONAL.

JAMES IL CAMPELL, ATTORNET AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHAN-CERT,

ENTERPRIES. MISS. WILL unread to bushness in the Courts of Charle.
Landerdale, Jarper. Nowton and Kumper.
429 G. W. RODINTS, Eag., is his perfort in Leaderdale County, and letters on business in that county may be a bloressed to County as Research.
He will alread regularly the High Court at Jackson.
42-Office in the News Building up States.
Feb. 30, 1881.

LOWRY & BARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MARION, MISS. W.H.L practice to the Coorts of Landerdale and the afforming countries.

Aprica, Feb. 23, 1841. - 49

WH T. POWE, PAULDING, MISS. ## Ge ver Woosend W. T. Pour, will practice in o-partnership in the County of Jusper. April 25, 1801. 28-14

W. P. CHUMPTON, WILL pearlies in the Counties of Lauderdale, Kemper, Sowoo, Marke and Jasper, Feb. 6, 1801. ATTORNEY AF LAW.

D. C. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MISSISSIPPI CITY. WHAL practice in the Courts of the Eight Judicial Distrect. He will be regular in his attendance of the Circuit Courts of Clarke County. March 15, 1881. 22-1v

SHANNON & PARDUE H AVE formed a partnership in the practice of the law, and will affect street; to any business entrusted to them in the Circuit or Probate Courts of the Counties of Japper, Ciarico, Wayne and Jones, James J. Salaxies will also attend to the collection of claims, or other law business, in the Counties of Smith, Newton, Scott, Landerdale and Kemper, Feb. 6, 1861. tice of the

P. E. COLLINS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, MOBILE, ALA. 10, North Royal Street, East Side, up Stairs. W ILL give attention to investments in Mobile, the

aw generally. REFERENCES: Alabona.
Gov. A. B. Moore.
Col. Thomas H. Watts.
Hon, Wm. P. Chilton. Col. Sam'l Meek. Cul. O. S. Holland. Boykin & M. Rac. Baiter, Lawler & Co. Uriek & North Nos. 28, 1800. Walkington & Co. Randall & Williams, Miller & Battre.

1-1y JANES WATER. THOMAS P. RELL WATTS & BELL, A TTORNEYS AT LAW, DE KALB, KEMPER CO., MISS.

H. W. TODD, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND Commissioner in Chancery, DECATUR, NEWTON COUNTY, MISS.,
WILL attend to the taking of depositions to be
used in the Courts of the or other States.
Oct. 17, 1880.

SOL. T. STREET, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PAULDING, MISS. Aug. 8th, 1869. 45-1y JAMES E. STRONGS

GEORGE & WILLIAMSON.
A T TORNEYS AT LAW,
Willicontinue the practice of their profession in
the Counties of Carroli, Chocker, Tallohusha,
Tallahutaine, Sunflower, Holmes, and in the HighCourt of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.
All business entrusted to them shall be promptly Carrollton, Nov. 16, 1950.

JAMES J. MONROE,

A T T O E N E T A T L A W,

Will practice his profession in Newton and the
allolung counties of the 4th Judicial District,

Decomp., Oct. 1, 1881.

J. S. Terral ...S. H. Terra

S. Terral S. R. Ca. S. H. TERRAA, S. H. Terra J. S. Ca. S. H. TERRAA, W. A. T. T. O. E. N. E. Y. S. A. T. L. A. W. A. References: —A. G. Horn, Mobile, Ala; S. R. Adams, andding, Miss.; Colone! Friffin, Enterprise, Miss. Quitmen, March 7, 1859.

THOMAS R. GOWAN.

A T TO E N E Y A T L A W.

Will alfend with prompthess and fidelity to all of the Countes of Simpson, Covington, Smith, Copiah, and Bankin.

Strict attention will be given to the Collection of Cartes. 63 Office in the Court House. Westellis, June 29, 1809.

WILL practice in all the Courts of North Mississiates Court at Pontessee, and in the United are Collections main accounts. Collections made promptly. CHARLES A. STOVALL.
A TTO RAFEY AT LAW
Will precise his procession in the C
Clarke and surconsing Countles.
Quicoros, March 20, 1859.

THOMAS B. JOHNSON.

ATTORNEY ATLAW.

WILLIAM SULLIA MISS.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Covington and the adjoining Countles. All basiness entrasted to his care will receive prompt attention.

March 20, 1859.

WHAL give prompt attention to business in all the course of Smith and the adjacent counties. Address, Halogh, Miss.

Rateigh, July 28, 1855.

JAMES WATTS,

(Late of the firm of Mallon & Watts.)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

OFFICE IN DERALB, MISS.

Sept. 9, 1854.

W. P. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY ATLAW,
JACKSON, MISS.
Office over Rubinson & Co.'s store, State street,
Jackson, Feb. El. 1867.
20-41 CHAS, A. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW

WILL practice his profession in the several Courts of the Eighth Judicial District. ROBERT N. OGDEN, Jr.,
A TTO RENEF A T. LAW.
SHIELDSBORG, MISS.
(Bay St. Louin) and & Camp Street,
EW OHLEANS.
Will practice in the several Courts of the Eighth Judical District of Mississippi.

6. EVANS. R. LEACHMAN,
ATTOENEYS AT LAW.

By Address the firm of ther at Quitness or Man

OF MARROW JOHN D. FREEMAN,
ATTOENEY TLAW.
ONTINUES the practice of his profession as form
only—Mr. Dixon baring withdrawn from the late
run of Freeman & Dayon.
Jackson, Nov. 28, 1857.
Telf

GEO. T. SWANN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. W Il.L practice in the Circust and Chancery Courts of Hinds, Rankin, Scott. Newton, and Lattier-late, and in the Confederate District Courts at Jackson, Advisor Jackson, Mississippi.

Jackson, July 18, 1801.

40-17

Thomas Woolverton, prios, Oct. 18, 1888,

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR QUITMAN, MISS.

MAYERS & LOWRY

MAYERS & LOWRY

AFTORNES LOWRY

BRANDON, Mississippil.

Will practice in the several Courts of Suppose
the Courts of Jackson.

Jan. 25, 1901.

LUCKETT & FEARN, (Successors to Larseon & Luckett)
T F O B N B F S A T Lo A W , CANTON, MISSISSIPPI.
OFFICE Same as beretchine occupied by Lawson & Luckett, on the south side of the square.

Luckett, on the south side of the square.

or now forming, under the la

CHAPMAN & JENNINGS. (Successors to Danisler & Chapman, and to Jennings & Nixon.)

PAULDING, MISS.

H AVING associated themselves in the practice of law, will attend promptly to all business saftrated to them in the Creati and Probate Courts of the counties of Jauper, Smith, Scott, Newton, Perry Jones, Clark, and Landerdale, They will also practice in the High Court of the State, and in the United State District Court at Jackson.

Strict attention given to the Collection of Claus.

August 15, 1800.

44-19

GEO. WOOD,

A T T O R N E Y A T L.A W.,

VILL practice in the Goarts of Lauderdale, Clark,
Wayne, Juspez, and in Jones, Green, Perry,
k-on, Harrison and Hancock Counties,
ress—Cross Boads, Jackson County, Miss. arthership in Jasper County.

Oct. 3, 1800.

DR. H. S. POUND H AVING permanently located himself at Edis-ville, Mississippi, tenders his professional servi-ces to the citizens of the village and surrounding country. Office over the Post (filler, where he will be found at all simes, unless professionally eaging Reference—Himself, and others if necessary. Sept. 5, 1869. Sept. 5, 1980.

HAVING permanently located at Mr. Charlie Bat Prairie Line, twelve miles west of Desoto, and tea miles east of Faulding, respectfully tenders his pro-fessional services to the citizens of that neighbor-hood and the public generally.

DR. J. W. AVERA, DENTAL SURGEON.

TAKES this method of tendering his professions services to the public.

He is prepared to perform all operations in Mechanical Dentistry with all the latest improvement. As work searcaged.

Dr. A. respectfully tenders his thanks to his triends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, and trusts that he has executed his work in such a manner as to metric a continuance of the same. Shoobedin, April 29, 1888.

a. J. COTTON, M. D. E. L. SHARMAN, W. D. J. J. WALTON, M. D. DRS. COTTON, SHARMAN & WALTON

HAVE formed a copartnership for the practice of their profession, and respectfully tender their acraires to the citizens of Faulding and visinity They have also established an INFIRMAB! for the reception of patients, to whom their united attention will be given, and where better irosament can be readered than to those at a distance, especially in chronic cases. Charges moderate. Surgical operations charged extra. Finding, Aug. 29, 1860.

HAVING located himself ton miles east of Will burg. Covington county, Miss., at Mai, M. E. or a residence, may be found there at all times or

DR. A. J. MANNING

Have Vine-inested at Montrose, respectfully tenders his professional services to the clittons of that climity. He may be found at the residence of Mr James Campbell, when not professionally absent.

April 13, 1569.

Drs. Bridges & Wingate,

Having formed a constructable in the practice to the citizens of Claiborne and the surrounding country, in the various branches of the profession. When not professionally engagest, ther both will be found at Claiborne, Dr. Ramois sat his own residence, and Dr. Windars at the residence of Ms. Tacs. C. Morrarr. They return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage herefolore received, and hope by strict attention to their professional duties to secure a continuous of the same. Comborne. Jan. 11, 1860.

Dr. R. WM. M. McKINNON, H AVING located at Zion Seminary, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that vicinity. He may at all times be found at his residence, unless professionally absent.

April 3, 1861.

25-1y

O. J. ORR. RESIDENT DENTIST.

PAULDING, MISS. WILL attend to professional calls Jasper and the adjoining Counties. A practice of years, and the possion of all the latest improvements in mechanic centistry, induces him to think he are give satisfation to his patrons. Terms moderate, and work wa REPRESEE-Those who know him, and for whom as done work. adding, Murch 29, 1861.

B. S. TAPPAN & CO., IRON AND PAPER WAREHOUSE. VICKSBURG.

MOODY & KUNER, sors to Downing, Moody & Co.,) WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, VICKSBURG, MISS.

Planos, Mosic, and Musical Instruments, Sürer and Plated Ware, Fine Cutlery, Guns and Pratols.

Watches and Jewelry repaired by the best work-men, and all work warranted.

Pickelung, Dec. 7, 1859.

9-Ty

....H. C. BLACKBAR A. E. BLACKMAR... A. E. BLACKMAR & CO., No. 74 Camp Street, Nov

HEW MUSIC BLACKMAR & BROTHER.

WASHINGTON ST., VICESBURG.

Wholesale and Retall Dealers in BEST PIANOS; MELODEONS AND GUITARS, and all other Musical Instrume SHEET MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

---ARD-Musical Merchandlae of all kinds.
OLD PIANOS taken in exchange. Music and I ale Books selt by mail, postage free.
Polisbury, Supt. 23, 1869. 86-3

MILLER STEWART WM. H. STEVENS WM. H. STEVENS & STEWART, DEALERS IN

FINE CLOTHING. FURNISHING GOODS. HATS, BOOTS, SHOES

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, WASHINGTON STREET, (Three doors below Daniel Swett,) VICKSBURG, MISS.

Fichsburg, Dec. F, 1850.

Pos. 12. 1540

Aid for the Army.

Massas. Europas :- It is the request of space to record somewhat of its operations, wishes, and purposes. We have been engaged in making all

the material we could procure,-have worked for several companies, and afforded aid to the limit of our power. For the present, our labors for those already in the field are closed, or nearly so,

and efforts will be directed to the assistor now forming, under the late requisition. Having but little material on hand, and knowing how very difficult it is to procure a sufficiency, we are making arrangements to have cloth manufactured as soon as possible. Several ladies have

kindly consented to have weaving done as a donation. The society's means are now small, and each member will have to draw heavily on her own resources to enable it to render efficient service. We have enlisted for the war, however long it may be, and have no desire to lay down our implements of industry until our braye champions shall lay down their arms,-until the star of peace glimmers in the dis-

rel wreaths for the victor's brow. In view of these facts, and of future exgencies, we wish to bring this matter before the public, and invite expressions of opinion, or suggestions as to the best means of placing our whole Brigade on a firm and permanent basis. We are willing-almost every true Southern woman is willing to tax her ability to its extreme limit; but all are aware that most of the money, either by taxation or subscription, has already been drained for the use of the army, and has been supplied cheerfully; but almost everything is now held at exorbitant prices, and many of our citiens and negroes have to subsist chiefly on vegetable diet, and some suffer for everything that is not really essential to sustain life. I know of many such cases. With these facts in yiew, we dislike to contemplate the contingency of a cessation of our labors. Now, if a plan could and thereby secure the permanence of there can be taken up the canal by water our effective operations, it would cause our efforts for the soldiers' comfort to flow but only desire to guard the female department, as our skillful generals try to secure the brave army, against the possibility of a defeat.

In compliance with the society's wishes, have addressed a letter to Governor Pettus on the subject, and invite a free expression of opinion as to the best means to compass so important an end.

MRS. ALMERIA C. McGEE. Vice Due't and Goy, See'y Prairie Line Military Aid Society Jasper County, Miss.

For the Eastern Clarica. Socks for the Soldiers.

RALEIGH, MISS., Oct. 16, 1861. MESSES EDITORS :- The best way known to me to canvass a subject in our county, is through the press, and regarding the Clarion as the proper medium for this county, and East Mississippi generally, I would ask room in your paper to call the attention of the patriotic ladies of this and other counties, to the plan which I think is cheapest to furnish the soldiers with socks, which they will continue to want during the approaching winter and spring.

Heretofore, when we were all at home and could buy our winter goods, the knitting was a trifle. Now the warp and filling in many cases must be spun at home, and the cloth manufactured from the raw material. The block-head, by his blockade, has shown us the verdict in the case of Laziness and Extravagance vs. Industry and Economy. The plan I would suggest is this: let the knitting needle be laid aside, take the spinning wheel, spin the yarn and send it to Mrs. Evans, who is running five knitting machines in Jackson, and will knit for ten cents a yard,-When she is done with it, it is ready to knit in the heel, and narrow off the toe. The machine knits it in the form of asleeve, without seam-in other words it is all leg. This may be from three to one hundred yards long. Then all the use you have for the needles is to heel and toe them. This is done in this way; you will measure the length you want the leg of the sock or stocking, clip a thread, put in your needles and knit in the heel, then measure the length you want for the foot, cut it off and put in your needles and narrow off the toe, and the sock is done. A yard will make two pair of socks, hence they palms of his hands and his flesh. are knit for five cents a pair, except the good hand to knit a pair of socks a day- Courier, 22d. then they labor for six or seven cents a

they knew of it would profit thereby .-In my hum so judgment, much might yet be saved in this way. About 300 pairs of socks hav- already been knit in this our society that you will please grant us county, for the volunteers alone, All

> to \$3,000. The having clothing to make brave isidiers, would it not be well to lieve that the struggle now only spin the yarn and hire it kuit rather than meneing is simply one between the Morth been knit the common way by one hand in twelve months, white fitteen dollars would have paid for knitting them by machinery. If the ladies had seen these quit knitting. I make this suggestion for what it is worth. If it is not worth pub-

been appropriated to a better use. F. SPENCER.

From the Philadelphia Press. tance, and we are privileged to twine lan- Federal View of the Approaches to New

The river at the Balize divides into four Pass, South Pass, and Southwest Pass,-Above, where these four outlets begin. there are two forts, almost opposite to each other, named Jackson and St. Pailwere not efficiently mounted, and could easily have been taken. What additions the traitor Twigge has made to their de-

river. There are, however, three other modes of approach by water to the city. one is through lakes Borgne and Pont-Berwick bay, and thence by bayous Torel and Plaquemine to Iberville, one hundred miles above New Orleans, and a third by way of Grand Pass and bayou Lafourche to Donaldsonville, eighty miles above the city. By the first named route, vessels of from fifteen to eighteen feet draught can be devised by concert of action among the be brought to the lake house, located five different societies, to obtain future aid, miles from the city. The troops landed our efforts for the soldiers' comfort to flow any amount of scope can be unarched, in a continuous channel of kindness. We On either side of it or the canal, which do not wish to relax our own endsavors, runs parallel, the ground falls away into a swamp covered with dense undergrowth. affording magnificent covers for skirmishers or riflemen. These, however, could e easily brushed. There is not a spot dong the whole live miles of road upon which there is any kind of fortification save barricadea.

It is along this route that a heavy trade s carried on between Mobile and the Prescent City; the length of these two lakes, including the Rigolette, is about 110 miles. At the entrance of Borgne, the easternmost of the two, lie threa islands known as Cat, Ship and Horse. Upon the main, right opposite to them, is Mississippi City, the post said to have been lately seized and fortifled by our Recent advices indicate that earthworks are being thrown up on Cat and Ship Islamis. These, with butteries constructed upon the northeastern tongue of the parish of St. Bernard, would effectually cut off all commerce between thes two cities, and prevent the entrance and on the Sewell, on the 4th inst: leparture of any vessel coming from or sing to sea. At least a single armed yesel, in addition, would effectually close the wide straft where Borgne debouches

into the gulf. The Atchafalaya affords, at the barrel stakes, only twelve feet water, but above that any depth needed, thirty or forty Through it, and the Plaquemine, vessels of that draught can pass to lberville, into the Mississippi, at any time from the first of December to the first of June, when the river is full.

Vessels of ten feet draught can go up the Bayou Lafourehe during the same seaon of the year.

Moreover, the western extremity of Borgne comes within twelve miles of the ity itself, and from theree means could e found to march troops and munitions of war, notwithstanding the swatnpy character of the country for the greater part of the route.

New Orleans can easily be taken, for the Confederates have not the means of defending all these flank approaches, as well as the approach by the main river. Doubtless other modes of access, as easy and practicable as those pointed out, can be found, should it be found necessary.

Two Southern Rights May Berraits MURDERED AT PADUCAR! -We are in ormed, upon what we regard as reliable authority, that last week two prominent Southern Rights men of Paducah were brutally murdered by the commander of the Lincoln troops at that point, for no crime of their own, but simply in retallation for the shooting of some rascal pick ets near Paducah. The victims of the Lincola Government were Mr. Thomas Bell and Capt, J. Davis. They were both shot, and our informant states as a post tive fact that the brutal wretches perpetrated the deed first nailed Bell to the wall with large spikes through the Men of Kentucky! the blood of these

martyrs cries aloud to you for vengeance heel and toe. The old way, it takes a Let it be swift and terrible !- Lesizuille

occured to me that our country people, if tained in recent numbers of his paper. "onward."

A Canadian View

From the Quebec Chroniele, Sept. 17.1

At the commencement of this deplorabelieving it to be simply a question of praise to our romen. I believe that there slavery, from an imperiect knowledge of were 204 pairs sent from here to the 'De-fenders," ber lies what Pineville Beatsent, and her list, selled the number consider. and her list, solled the number consider was manifested throughout Canada to ad- We entered his fine old mannion, and I ably, for all said all of her duty. The vocate the cause of the Northern States, valuation of the clothing made in Pine-ville Best als — approximated closely on the country which surround the question which I could see had taken place within a few hours. Within, no living and ware by the actions, manifestors and were, by the actions, 'manifestors' and left. The soldiers entered, for actions I

mencing is simply one between the mob anit it on the needles? The 300 pairs against the constitutional freedom and socks before mentioned could not have the right to proper representation of the South, and a somewhat sudden revulsion of feeling displayed itself, not only in Canada, but we may safely say, through-out the whole civilized world. When we find the President, in his mes-

machines in motion as I did, they would sage, misquoting the Declaration of Independence, "all men were created equal," uppressing the word "free," as if the idea vere unpleasant to him-when we find he doctrine advanced that "the Union lishing, I am content. It published, and rented the States, and not the States the not worth attention, I can only ask par-Union"—when we find the argument used that since Louisiana and Florida were purchased, these States have no right to don for occupying space that might have rebel," without the remembrance of the act that the sale of lands to the residents in those States has repaid the Treasury ten fold the amount of the purchase meney-when we know that even in the northern States the negro is infinitely nore of a real slave and worse treated branches, discharging themselves respect than in the South—when we see before usively through Pass a Poutre Northeast daily the grossest instances of corruption and peculation in the transactions of dig nitaries-when we read of the wholesale resignations of educated northern officers and their greatest general hurried to delip. When this rebellion broke out, they feat by the pressure and howlings of an were not efficiently mounted, and could outside mob—when we read of thousands of soldiers insisting on their discharge on fense is not known. If they are well mounted it would be very difficult for a their advancing fellow soldiers, to the nuffect to pass up the main body of the ste of the booming of the enemy's caused. the ground that their term of office had expired, and marehing homeward through when we read and learn all this, and witness the disorder, the deception, the vain boasting-in sort, the Vex Diabels which pervades the mob of the Northern chartrain, another up the Atchafalaya to States, is it any wonder, indeed, that we Berwick bay, and thence by bayous Torel turn with loathing from the contemplation of such a picture, refuse our sympa-thics, and while thankful that our own Constitution preserves us from ever being similarly situated, deploring sadly and deeply that civil war should rage among twenty-five millions of our own kinsfolk,

xelaim from our inmost souls—God pre-erve the right! It is theer nonsense to endeavor to idenor can march at open up the shell road the prettiest roat in America. Along it tify the Northern cause with freedom. either black or white. Freedom is unknown in the North. Universal suffrage has thrown the power of the governmen nto the hands of the mob, and the educa ted and thinking classes, for the most icipation in its sentiments and actions. Lincoln seems to have become the mermouth-piece of the Northern rowdies, who gag and control the press, and insist upon being regaled with a series of disgraceful vain boasting, and offensive articles di eted against the British power, and advocating the conquest of Canada. As British subjects and Canadians, we naturally feel these outrages and insults, (the we can well afford to laugh at the threats, and have just cause to feel the strongest antipathy to the Northern States, apart altogether from our sympathies with what we must call justice to the South.

speaking the same language as ourselves

MARCHING AND CAMPING IN WESTERN VIBILIA.-The editor of the Lynchburg Virginian writes from Gen. Floyd's camp.

The roads in these mountains are terri-

ble-to wagous almost impassible-occu-sioned by the drenching rains which we have about every other day. All our movements, therefore, are obliged to be very slow. It took us a day and a half to march from the Bluffs to this place. We encamped on Monday night six miles dis tant, and as our wegons did not get up all sides. with us until late, we had to turn o horses loose to graze, and throwing a fe armsful of hay into an old deserted by the wayside for our beds, and taking our blankets for covering, the General and his staff spent the night supperless. We had marching orders for five in the morning, and left without breakfast, though I believe the most of our men were more fortunate. Gen. Floyd make it a rule never to fare better than his men and by doing so, gains their undivided confidence and affection, and inures them to all hardships of the service. Though he may pitch his headquarters by a palace, he invariably makes his quarters in his When he restricts the baggage o' his men, he doe the same with himself and all his officers. When we left the Bluffs he made them all leave their trunks, and he did the same himself.-The order did not incommodate me in the east, as I had already lost mine, and had nothing to do but amuse myself at the evident reluctance with which my companions parted with this luxury. and The telegraph mys the Federal

army which has crossed the Potomac from Washington, is entrenching as it advances, so as to have points of defense, we suppose, when it starts to run back towards Washington, and not be compelled to take a straight run all the way like it the gallant exploit at Pensacola is a West did on the 21st of July. McCiellan seems to think that the way to subjugate and goors; promoted first Lieutenant for his hold the South, is to build forts all over conduct at the fight at San Augustin, at. Whenever he has been permitted to Mexico, August, 1848; promoted to a alvance a mile, he has made his men cut Captaincy in 1858. Most of his service down the forests, and throw up entrench- has been on the frontier. At the comments. If he has thus to fortify the coun-mencement of the present groubles he For The St. Louis Evening News states try and to dig his way from Washington resigned his position in the Federal army, labor in spinning or weaving is worth from that an order has been issued for the ar- to New Orleans, it will prove a heavy job. and was appointed by Governor Pickens, thirty cents to one dollar. The socks rest of the Rev. Dr. McAnally, editor of Besides, where will be find men to hold Colonel of the first regiment South Caroknit by these machines are as good as the St. Louis Christian Advocate, and all his forts? The "grand army" will line infantry, which position he held until angers can knit them. I witnessed these formerly of Knoxville, Tennessee. The soon be divided up into garrisons, and his recent promotion to Brigadier General muchines in operation, and the thought alleged offense is treasonable matter con- there will be nobody to raise the cry of by President Davis. He is a native of

The Havoc of War.

The following picture of the sacking of the massion of an ex-Congressman is le struggle there can be little doubt that, from the neighborhood of Chain Bridge, and isdrawn by a Northern correspondent,

> I rode around with a foraging party.were covered knee deep with books and

papers which it must have required a long life of toil and trouble to amass; fine-swinging mirrors hivered into thousands of pieces—a fit emblem of the sad condition to which efforts are being made to reduce this glorious Government—tach piece reflecting miniature images of what he whole had shown, but never again to reflect those pigmy images in, one vast whole.

In the large and spacious drawing-room stood the ruins of one of those old-fashioned sideboards, around which has grown so much of the reputation of Southern high life and hospitality; its doors, wrenched from their hinges, lay scattered on the floor, large mahogany sofas, with their coveration off, marble-top tables, stationery, china, stoves and spittoons, were there in one promiscuous heap of ruins. I stepped into the library, hoping to bring away some relic that had been untouched by the soldiers, but I was to late-all here

ras ruin.*
I looked on to the vastorchards, the beautiful flower-garden, the long rows of aden grapevines, the broad acres of corn, and clover. Just then, company after company from the different regiments came up; gates were thrown open, fences thrown down, and horses, cattle and mules were destroying all these evidences of prosperity and comfort. And this is but one feature in the great haggard countenance of war, which stares at us whenever we look at Virginia's "sacred soil." Alss, poor Virginia! This subject alone would give interest to a whole vol-ume, but I must leave it.

More Troops Required at Washington. The Herald's correspondent writes :

There should be no cossation of popuar efforts to stimulate an increase of the army, particularly in adding to the force of this military department. It should be remembered that the forces under Gen. Dix, at Baltimore, and Generals Banks and Stone, on the uppor Potomac, as well as the army of observation between the city and General Banks' column and that along the lower Potomac, cannot be made assifable by General Mod lellan, for active service in the field. The positions held

by those forces are all important to be maintained, and in the event of an enagement immedirtely in front of Washngton the commanding General would not have at his disposal near so many men as is renerally supposed. It is only proper that his fact should be known by y whom the number of our forces in this department is excessively overrated.

This significant paragraph appears in the letter of the Fortress Monroe correscondent of the Tribune

Gen. Wool, it is well settled, will remain, as before, the commander of this department. He was summoned to Washington with reference to affairs in Missouri, and had he interposeed no objection, would have been ordered to take command there

The Express makes this admission : It is clear, too clear, that there are not men enough, either in or about Fortress Monroe, or in Hatteras inlet. The need of oldiers, afore soldiers, presses from all sides. The administration is scolded even by the republican journals for not moving troops to every weak point, when it is clear the fault is with the republicans themselves, in not volunteering for the necessary demand. The government cannot evoke soldiers from the earth, or improvise them on the earth. If Newport News is weak or Hatterss, the people should be scolded, not the government, which is courting and inviting men from

Banes, or Osmoos.—The telegraph informs us that in the recent fight at Leesburg, Baker, of Oregon, on the enemy's side, was killed. We believe he held the rank of Colonel, and was one of the few of the virulent and noisy Black Republiar leaders, either in or out of Congress, who were found willing to participate personally in the war which the triumph of their party brought about. Those that could not get into Liocoln's Cabinet. or secure comfortable civil offices, for the most part slunk from the brunt of war with Sumner and Hale, content to "sunff the battle afar off," but very careful to avoid the chance of being snuffed out by a battle. Baker was an exception, and that he was so may perhaps be ascribed to the fact that he was an Englishman and had not graduated in the sublime philosophy which makes the ganuine Yankee Black Republican as wholesculed a coward as he is a soulless fanatio. As Senator from Oregon, Baker was the bully of the war party in that body. His atlogic as ferocious in sentiment. His fate, when he tried a different war from one of words against the South, is not likely sto encourage other Black Republicans of wordy ferocity to follow his example.

Gay. H. R. ANDERSON-The leader of Point graduate of 1842; then in the dra-South Carolina.